App. F. IX-4

6-38

1938.
(Legis)

File No. 38

Serial Nos. 2 3

Previous References
22-37-1(A)
6-38-1(A)

Letter References

PRESERVED

37

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Two only

Part B for February 1939.

SUBJECT.

Memorial of Businessmen and Tradesmen of Kolar Gold fields in the matter of excluding their area from the operation of Acts IX and XIII of 1938 and modifying the Acts as suggested by them

SC) To Harakchand Bapna, K.G.F.
Ny. please 21-2-39

WD 0295—GPB—22,500—18-8-37

Informs that the Govt. will watch the working of these acts for some

K. Virgu Nayeer Asst
22/2/39

Serial No.

Memorial

of businessmen and Tradesmen of Kolar Gold Fields

in the matter of Acts IX and XIII of 1938.

1) Acts IX and XIII of 1938 amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Act IX amends Section 51 and seeks to Protect honest debtors from detention in Prison. It follows Act XXI of 1936 of the British Indian legislature.

IX of 1937

Act XIII (which follows the British Indian IX of 1937) amends S 60 and raises the exemption limit of salary liable to attachment from Rs 20/= to Rs 50/= and also exempts half of the remainder of salary if any.

2) The Memorialists state that these Acts are working as a great hardship and has resulted in great loss to them. They state that Rs 80 lacs have been locked up in the form of unrealisable debts due to these Acts and will be lost to them unless their prayers are granted

They pray

(a) that Government may take power to withdraw the operation of these Acts from any local area with liberty to enforce the same later if an impartial Committee so decides and under his power to exempt the Kolar Gold Fields from the mischief of these Acts or

(b) that the explanation in S(2) of Act IX of 1938 be repealed or

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0544—GPB—30,000—2-9-83

(c) that not merely should suits prior to 1.7.38 be exempted from the operation of XIII of 38, but transactions effected before 1-7-38 as well.

(a): Once the Principle of these Bills is accepted and the necessity therefor is prima facie made out, there does not seem to be any sufficient reason to exempt certain areas only from the operation of these Acts.

Both these Acts follow Corresponding Acts of British India which were themselves the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour.

3) This Commission recommended abolition of imprisonment for debt to deal with Cases where the Creditor by threat of imprisonment forced the debtor to part with necessaries otherwise protected from attachment. The Commission fixed the exemption limit of salary attachment at Rs 300/= to reduce the Credit of workers and thereby reduce the indebtedness prevailing among them. The limit was fixed at Rs 100/= in British India and is only Rs 50/= here.

4) Both in the Assembly as well as in the Council there was no noticeable opposition. On the other hand a number of members welcomed the measures.

Serial No.

(b) One of the grounds on which a debtor may be got arrested is that he had or has had since the date of decree sufficient means to pay the debt or a substantial portion thereof. One explanation exempts necessaries. If the explanation is deleted the judgment debtor would be liable to arrest and imprisonment in almost all cases and the object of the Act frustrated.

(c). The Bill which also contained the clause relating to retrospective effect was read in Council on 24-1-1938 and was published prior to that date. The memorialists have waited for over a year before giving expression to their views and long after the Act has come into force.

Submitted for orders

One 17.1.39.

4) Put up the files connected with these Acts

Sd/ 20.1.39

5) The required files are submitted

One 31.1.39

6) Put up a copy of the B.D. Act

Sd/ 2.2.39

7) The British Indian Acts XXI of 1936 and IX of 1937 are submitted

One 3.2.39

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0544—GPB—30,000—2-9-83

8) These two Acts, IX and XIII of 1938, are intended to confer some relief on poor debtors. Similar Acts have been passed by the Central Government to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. One of the Acts is intended to exempt the poor debtors from arrest in cases where they are bona fide unable to pay the decree debt and the other is intended to help the persons drawing small salaries, by protecting them from the evils of indebtedness. Act IX which amends Section 51 of the Civil Procedure Code in regard to arrest of Judgment debtors is not very much different from what it was before Before this amendment, under Order XXI, Rule 37, before issuing a warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor, a notice calling upon him to show cause why he shoul not be committed to the civil prison, coul have been issued in suitable cases. In most cases the Court ~~will issue~~ were issuing such notice Now by the new amendment, it is made oblig tory instead of optional to issue a notice of this kind. Act IX states that for payment of money, detention shall not be -- ordered unless the judgment-debtor had an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be committed to prison and in the following cases alone the court could commit a judgment-debtor to prison:-

(a) when the judgment-debtor, with the object of obstructing or delaying the execution of the decree.

(i) is likely to abscond or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court; or

(ii) has, after the institution of the suit to which the decree was passed dishonestly transferred, concealed or removed any part of his property or committed any other act of bad faith in relation to his property; o

(iii) when the judgment debtor having the means to pay the amount of the -- decree or substantial part thereof since the date of the decree, refuses or neglects to pay the same,

or

(iv) when the decree is for a sum for which the judgmnet-debtor was bound in a fiduciary capacity.

9) Similarly by Act XIII of 1938, the minimum attachable limit has been raised from Rs.20 to Rs.50 and the first Rs.50 and half the remainder of such salary of every one is made exempt from attachment. The wages of labourers and domestic servant were exempt from attachment before and it is so even now. There is no change in this respect. The only new change now introduced apart from raising the limit of attachable salary is that salaries of persons who are neither labourers nor domestic servant. Now servants of Government or of a Railway or local authority is exempted from attachment to the extent of the first 50 Rs. and half of the remainder of ~~the remainder of~~ the salary.

10) The memorialists who are residents in the Kolar Gold Field mining area now urge that their area should be excluded from the operation of these two Acts. If their prayer is granted, the very object with which these two Acts have been enacte will be lost. It is here that there

are a large number of poor skilled and unskilled labourers and they deserve protection. Similar Acts have been in force for the last two years in British India and no attempt has been made to alter or amend them. And no areas has been exempte from the operation of these Acts there. Our Act so far as exemption of salaries is concerned does not go as far as the British Indian Act. Exemption from attach ment in the case of salaries is kept at Rs.50 whereas in British India, it is kept at Rs.100. In these days of civilisation imprisonment for debt is considered a barbaric relic and it should as far as possible be not given effect to. No object is gained by putting a poor debtor who is incapable of paying his debts into the civil prison. Similarly a living wage is allowed to enable judgment debtors to be free from the clutches of their creditors and the exemption is therefore raised to Rs.50 consistent with the preser day cost of living. In spite of these two Acts we heard recently that labourers were dissatisfied that their wages were under attachment and that there was an apprehension of a strike and if the operation of these Acts is excluded for that area there is likely to be recrudesence of labout strikes and further trouble.

11) The Acts have been in force in Mysore only for a few months and we must wait and see the effect of these Acts before any amendments or exclusion of any particular area are thought of. The memo-

memorialists may perhaps be told that the Government will watch the working of these two Acts for some time more and no amendment is possible at present. They also want to wait on deputation to express their view point. Their memorial is quite clear and no purpose is served by the deputation. If approved, they will be informed accordingly.

C...
FIRST ...
FEB 13 1939
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/S- member)

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12) Mee
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15.2

13) A draft endorsement is submitted for orders:
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20.2.39.

14) Shee
DSKR
20.2

Issued P4478 dated 21st February 1939 to Mr. Harakchand Bapna Robertsonpet K.G.F.

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21.2.39

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OFFICE OF THE
FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
JAN 16 1939
No .....

13 JAN. 1939
No. 24467

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Memorial of the Businessmen and
Tradesmen of Kolar Gold Fields
in the matter of Acts IX & XIII
of 1938.

* * * *

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Kolar Gold Fields,
11th January 1939.

To

The Honourable Dewan Sahib
and President of the Mysore Legislative
Council and Representative Assembly,
Bangalore.

May it please you, Honoured Sir,

We, the undersigned, composed largely of moneylenders besides other tradesmen of Kolar Gold Fields, most humbly beg to tender this memorial on matters vitally affecting our interests and urgently calling for redress.

2. Kolar Gold Fields derive importance from being an industrial area which is an aggregate of units, each having an appendage of colony supplied predominently by labour. The population is in a state of constant flux and chiefly drawn from places beyond the Province of Mysore; so much so, the inhabitants have but a fleeting local interest and no stake whatever in the country. Employment is their main attraction; and when that ceases or is denied, they quit the area in a trice and without any compunction whatsoever.

3. We, though settlers to begin with, form the stable element of the population and have acquired an indisputable domicile through long residence in Mysore and an abiding interest in its prosperity. We own property and investment of no small measure in the country; our contribution to the revenues of the State is by no means inconsiderable; and our loyalty to the person and throne of His Highnes the Maharajah is equal if not superior to that of any part of his permanent subjects.

4. Our occupation is concerned with supplying the primary needs of society and exercised at grave risk in the peculiar conditions obtaining in the area. In a majority of cases, we have to be venturesome and extend credit to persons who have no tangible security to offer and whose word of assurance is all we have to go by. The labourer which term is used compendiously to denote as well one in receipt of a salary not exceeding Rs30/- per month, figures as our frequent customer and proves oftentimes an awkward one too notwithstanding the safeguards and sanctions of law. Next in order comes the person whose salary ranges from Rs30/- to Rs50/- per month. Lastly, the dealings of the person whose salary exceeds Rs50/- per month are neither as many nor as frequent as those of either of the first two classes. The combined result of our operations for the period ending with June 1938, discloses an unlitigated but enforceable indebtedness in the neighbourhood of Rs80/- lacs on the part of all the three classes mentioned above. In apportioning the liability amongst them, the first class is found accountable for a sum of Rs40/- lacs and the remaining two classes for a moiety each of the balance.

5. It will be appropriate at this stage to pass in review the law relating to the procedure of Courts of Civil Judicature within the State with particular reference to Acts IX & XIII of 1938 which have introduced a change that may justifiably be termed cataclysmic. Prior to July 1938 when these acts

were actually set afoot, the law had a readier and more direct appeal to the good sense and conscience of the debtor and inclined him to be really mindful to discharge or otherwise satisfactorily adjust his obligations to his creditor. The provision as to arrest and committal to prison was practically untramelled in its application and operation and reached the debtor no matter to which class he belonged. It was the especial dread of the man whose income was either the wages of unskilled labour or a salary not exceeding Rs20/- per month, both of which were exempt from attachment, because to court the provision and suffer it to have its full course meant certain loss of his livelihood and starvation of his household. In these instances, a mere threat on the part of the creditor to resort to the provision proved sufficient for the debtor not unfrequently to afford some satisfaction or other. In those instances where the debtor involved was in receipt of a salary exceeding Rs20/- per month, the provision as to attachment operated side by side with that relating to arrest and committal to prison and redoubled the pressure upon him. It may in addition be noted and remembered that property in any defined shape or form available readily and held by the debtor on some account of his own, lay open to seizure in execution no matter to which class he belonged. Wherever attachment was permissible and promised to be fruitful, we resorted to the same to the exclusion of arrest and committal to prison and took care to minimise

its harshness, through a conciliatory process of liquidation in easy monthly instalments shared further by all creditors if the debtor happened to be answerable to more than one. If in any case arrest and committal to prison were the only weapons left to us, we resisted to employ them until after the method of persuasion and threat proved utterly unavailing with the debtor. When resort to proceedings for arrest and committal to prison was forced upon us as an extreme measure, they were oftentimes dropped before reaching the stage of committal to prison. And above all, the Court which had control of the proceedings intervened to guard against injustice and relieve genuine cases of hardship. The law as it stood enabled a wholesome convention to be evolved, leavened with a sound practicality and productive of an arrangement which was beneficent to the debtor without being harmful to the creditor and became as it were a usage respected and observed by the parties over a long course of years.

6. With the advent of Acts IX & XIII of 1938, a new order came into being which with characteristic obtuseness swept away a tried fabric with all its valued implications, moral, social and practical. The provision as to arrest and committal to prison, though seemingly retained in Act IX of 1938 which amends Section 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure, has been steeped in conditions that are its own stultification. The prescribed points upon which the Court has to be satisfied before ordering

committal to prison involve matters peculiarly within the knowledge of the debtor and incapable of effective proof on the part of the creditor. These very points figure in Rule 40 of Order XXI of the Civil Procedure Code with this material difference that they are not allowed to come to the fore until convincing proof of inability to pay has been tendered by the debtor in the first instance. The new provision goes a step further in formulating that any property exempt from attachment should not count in the computation of his means. So much so, the ipse dixit of the debtor has acquired statutory weight and recognition and will virtually shape every decision in his favour. The Court invariably elects to issue notice, to start with, though even in the changed circumstances there appears to be no legal impediment to resort straight to the first stage and order arrest; and the debtor has only to appear and merely to deny the existence of conditions warranting committal to prison for obtaining his immunity. It may be observed that an enquiry on the execution side is a thing which the debtor delights in as it tends to put off the evil day and which the creditor abhors as it is not unoften preceded by an exhausting trial to counteract an invented defence to his claim on the original side.

7. Then Act XIII of 1938 comes along with its own contributions to this picture of unabashed defiance of the creditor by the debtor. This enactment which amends Section 60 of the Code has extended the

exemption from attachment to fresh items, for instance, the salary of those other than public officers or servants of a Railway Company or local authority; and raised the level beyond which attachment of salary was permissible and reduced at the same time the extent over which such attachment was operative. The exemption in favour of public officers or servants of a Railway Company or local authority is intelligible in the light of the principle that the despatch of business in a public institution should not suffer; but the protection afforded to other classes of employees appears to be uncalled for particularly in the light of the disabling provision added to Explanation I in the same enactment. The raising of the level as aforesaid evidently ignores the notorious fact that, service in India being poorly paid, salaries in excess of Rs50/- per month are an uncommon occurrance in general and a rarity in Kolar Gold Fields in particular. And to crown all, Section 3 of the enactment excepts from the operation of its amendments only suits instituted before 1st July 1938, and not transactions anterior to that date which were had and done on the strength of the very factors dislodged by these amendments.

8. This humble memorial though designed to urge considerations special to ourselves and the area of our operation, is still, we believe, not devoid of principles of general applicability to the subjects of the State at large. The paragraphs 2 to 4 herein

require to be particularly borne in mind for a due appreciation of the remarks that follow. The law prior to July 1938 furnished a background rendered useful and effective by an admixture of wholesome fear which in its ultimate reaction kept the spark of conscience in the debtor well kindled and stimulated him to prudent efforts for securing his own safety without jeopardy to his creditor. The debtor had no doubt ready at hand the protection of the Insolvency Law but he had every reason to shun it as it brought in its wake a prolonged agony coupled with irksome restraint and in addition the levy of a monetary contribution which the creditors would have gladly conceded to him without his having to court the ignominy of such protection. Things were moving on without much of an inconvenience, nay satisfactorily even, to either side; and practical necessity did not by any means call for or justify the intervention of Acts IX & XIII of 1938 or either of them. The first of these enactments smashed the background and cured the debtor of any apprehension of arrest or committal to prison and in effect bestowed on him the unchartered liberty to treat his creditor with airy derision. This liberty has through the other enactment been extended to a larger class made so by the inclusion of persons in receipt of income not exceeding Rs50/- per month which stands exempted from attachment and excluded in the computation of the means of the debtor, the moiety of any excess alone being made liable to seizure in execution. In this predicament, the realisation of the unsecured outstandings in our favour approximating to Rs80/- lacs

which being unlitigated though advanced on the strength of the old order of things as aforesaid attracts the mischief of Act XIII of 1938, has turned well nigh impossible. And in fact Rs60/- lacs carved out of this sum and repayable by labourers and persons in receipt of an income not exceeding Rs50/- per month, has become forfeit owing to the operation of these enactments.

9. It is the vogue to describe the remedy by seizure of person as a relic of the barbaric age. We may submit that it is probably such a relic but without being barbaric itself and with a potency to trim modern civilisation which avidly inclines to flippant shibboleths. Even in an advanced country like England, the interference with the remedy has not been so drastic or far reaching. The law which regulates it there, gives the Court the power to award instalments to a debtor brought up in respect of an unsatisfied decree and cast him in jail on a mere default in payment of any of them, all other considerations in that contingency being ruled out of the question. It will be interesting also to note that, in judging of the means of a debtor, they have been interpreted to include even a casual or accidental gain or source of the same.

10. We beg to state that every Government has a moral foundation implicit within it. It cannot afford to countenance an act or measure tending to undermine the righteousness of its subjects or cause material damage to any of them. From the foregoing, it is abundantly clear that Acts IX & XIII of 1938 have

destroyed the morale of the debtor, expropriated the creditor from his property and introduced a form of oppression of the minority of creditors by the majority of debtors by rendering remedies that were most appropriate and salutory, unavailable to the creditor and encouraging an attitude repugnant to good conduct, on the part of the debtor. As pointed out earlier herein, these enactments appear to have been adopted more from a desire to conform to neighbouring territory than from the pressure of any necessity felt upon a discriminating study of local conditions and without inviting the considered objections of persons really affected thereby. Many of us have been trading with borrowed capital; and the bar invented by these enactments to recoup ourselves is pregnant with a crisis in our affairs spelling of a pervasive bankruptcy. The trend of legislation is frightfully lop-sided and shows an utter disregard of the interests of the creditor. And as a result of this bar, we have not only suspended our business but desisted from litigating the items of indebtedness dating from before July 1938 as well as entertaining similar items thereafter. In the end. we beg to submit that Acts IX & XIII of 1938 have had a disastrous effect upon us and our trade and need, if not abolition, the restraint of certain ameliorative measures that will at least restore our outstandings prior to July 1938 to the privileges of the preexisting law.

11. This appeal is the outcome of the agony and despair born of our experience of the operation of these amending Acts, namely, Acts IX & XIII of 1938. We would

welcome their removal from the Statute Book altogether; but we apprehend the suggestion is liable to be dubbed wild and brushed aside summarily. Tempering therefore our demand with moderation, we most humbly beg to insist that the modifications proposed hereunder will just meet the pressing problems confronting us and are well worthy of being considered and given effect to forthwith so as to arrest the further march of the mischief of these enactments which have already brought us to the very verge of ruin.

12. A solution to the present impasse can be secured by means of a measure empowering the Government to withdraw the operation of these Acts from any local area with liberty to restore the same preferably on the recommendation of an impartial Committee appointed for the purpose. On the strength of such a measure the Government may at once proceed to notify such withdrawal in favour of the area of our operation and exten(to us the fac ility to call in our debts of the period anterior to July 1938 unaffected by the Acts complained against. Should this procedure appear on any account to be cumbrous, we most respectfully pray that the suggestions set forth in the paragraphs next succeeding may be taken up and duly moulded and given effect to with all the despatch possible.

13. An item being exempt from attachment, can yet prove conveniently adequate and available to meet a liability in the particular circumstances in which it is held or enjoyed by a judgment-debtor. If therefore he is required to press into service such an item, he should not in fairness be allowed to urge a technical plea and keep it all to himself though more than ample

for his requirements. The explanation appended to Act IX of 1938 lays down a definition of the term "means" which in its artificiality outsteps the bounds of sober connotation and adds a further weapon to the armoury of the debtor spitefully engaged in resisting repayment of a debt justly owing by him. We submit that this explanation should be deleted. The step will, without affecting the remedy of seizure of property to the prejudice of the debtor, allow the Court a healthy latitude to judge of his good faith in considering the grant of the remedy of seizure and confinement of person in execution. At the same time, a clause may be added to Section 2 of the Act empowering the Court to award instalments to a debtor appearing or brought up thereunder and commit him to jail for default in payment of any of them without more ado.

14. We now reach a crucial stage in this memorial. It will have become clear that Acts IX & XIII of 1938 besides governing future transactions have strangled those of the past entered into under expectations denied to us by these enactments. It is this feature that is a real menace to our wellbeing and bids fair to turn us all into paupers; and it is imperative that our past transactions, that is, those of a period anterior to July 1938 involving the realisation of a large sum of Rs80/- lacs, should as it were be salvaged and handed to us intact. It needs only a simple expedient to be employed in order to achieve this object. Section 3 of Act XIII of 1938 reads that "the amendments made by Section 2 shall not have effect in respect of any proceedings arising out of any suit instituted before the first day of July 1938". We beg to urge and

solicit an amendment of the Section by inserting between the words "instituted" and "before" occurring therein the phrase, "and of any transaction effected or liability or indebtedness incurred". This is our modest claim with the grant of which we shall be quite content and go the length of even asking the proposals contained in paragraphs 11 to 13 next preceding to be ignored and thrown out altogether. The amendment will practically leave the existing law undisturbed and effectively ward off a calamity that is sure to overtake us.

15. In the foregoing circumstances, we most humbly beg of you, Honoured Sir, to accord written sanction to and direct the introduction of a measure embodying at least the amendment of Section 3 of Act XIII of 1938 as proposed in paragraph 14 next preceding and pilot the same successfully through the ensuing session of the Mysore Legislative Council. May we crave leave to urge that our case is one that clamours for immediate redress and even calls for the exercise of the prerogative right of our Gracious Soverign, His Highness the Maharajah, to make and pass independently of the Council an Act embodying the amendment urged and solicited above? We most humbly beg to tender this memorial therefore under Sections 9 and 16 of the Mysore Legislative Council Act and otherwise as well and pray for speedy relief in accordance with the foregoing.

16. We solicit also permission to wait in deputation upon you, Honoured Sir, and make a personal representation of our case assisted, if need be, by Mr.H.S.Raja Aiyangar, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Basavanagudi, and Messrs.K.Venkatachaliah and M.Narasinga Rao, Pleaders, Robertsonpet, whom

we had occasion to approach for advice and guidance in the matter of this memorial.

We humbly beg to remain,
Honoured Sir,
Your most obedient & loyal servants,

C. Soonjmull

R. Jawanthraj

Harakchand Bapuah

S. Amolakchand

P. Surajmull.

Gissoolal

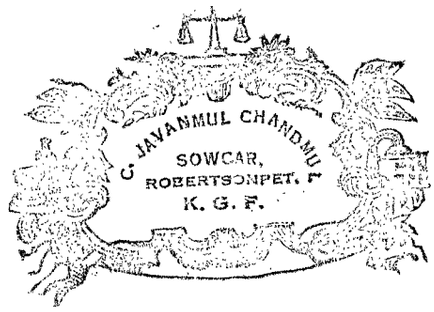
D. Sultanmull Bansali
Sowcar;
ROBERTSONPET. K. G. F.

C. Rajmull Jugraj,
BANKER.

B. Harakchand

ह्या सही साक्षीदार

ह्या सहीवरून मजकूर



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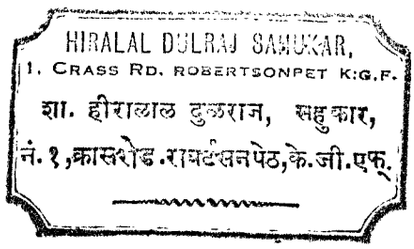

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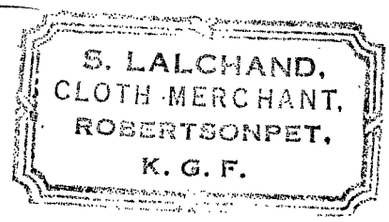


S. Lalchand

ह्या सहीवरून मजकूर

साक्षीदारांच्या सह्या

SHAH FULCHAND CHAGANLAL & SONS,
BRASS & COPPER VESSELS MERCHANTS,
ROBERTSONPET, K.G.F.

ह्या सहीवरून मजकूर

M.B. Choonilall

S. L. GUNGAIAH.
BANKER
&
GENERAL MERCHANT
ROBERTSONPET. K. G. F.

J. Purshotam Methe

K. Pasupathi

D. VENKATESA CHETTI & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS
& CONTRACTORS,
ROBERTSONPET, K. G. F.

B. Venkatachalapathi Naicker.

Z. K. Krishnaraya Rao

KESHAVAMULL,
CHAJJUMULL,
CLOTH
MERCHANTS,
ROBERTSONPET, P. O.
(MYSORE) Dt. K.G.F.

C. V. Krishniah Chetty

V. Krishna Reddy

C. V. KRISHNIAH CHETTY
-: Proprietor :-
SRI KRISHNA VILAS
FANCY CLOTH
MERCHANT;
ROBERTSONPET, K. G. F.

D. Venkatesa Chetty & Sons.

G. Suryanarain Setty

C.V. Ramaiah Setty

BR. Venkatesa Chetty

C. K. Ramachandra Ay

Mohamed Ismail Qunaishi

M. Lazarus

D. M. Nathan

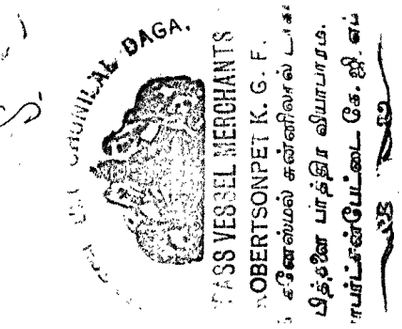
Proprietor.

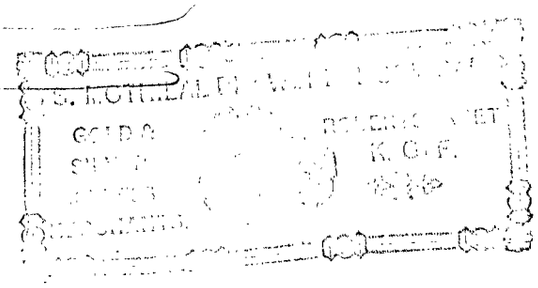
THE ROYAL
TAILORING HOUSE
AVENUE ROAD, P.O. BIRTSONPET
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.
Proprietors:
V. SAWMI RAO & BROS.

R. Venkatesalu Naidu

S. Rockraj
Sundaraj Sowcar,
ROBERTSONPET,
K.G.F.

M. Indermal.

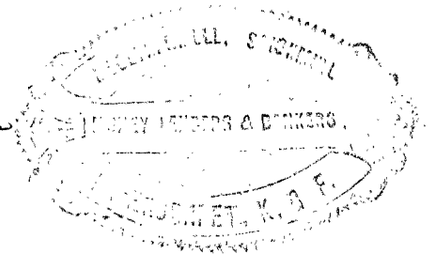




S Hummathmull

J. M. Dharmadas

P. D. Lamraej



R.K. Khanwalkar

B. Shaiz Ray

N. Balchand

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Himkamath

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B.N. Swaminathan

G. Devi Chand

V.D. [illegible]

V.R. [illegible]

[illegible]

V. Annamalai

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N. Thamizhan Tailor

P. S. Abdhuvanandha Chetty

S:H: Jeevaraj

P.M. ABDUL AZEEZ SAHIB,
P.M. ABDUL RAHIM & CO.,

P. M. Varadhalla Chetty

G.S. Yacoob Sheriff

Proprietor

A. T. DAMODARA MUDALIAR
MERCHANTS
A. T. KANNIAPPA MUDR.
GENERAL
ANDERSONPET K.C.F.

C. M. Rajakrishnan

M. Thirthasamy Mudaliar
K. Kannan

Rajah. Jt. Venkatalakshmiah Set
S/o. Rajah. Hanumaiah Set

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

No. P4478.

Dated, Bangalore, 20th February 1939

Legis 6 - 38-3

ENDORSEMENT.

To

H.Harakchand Bapna
Robertsonpet,
Kolar Gold Fields.

With reference to the memorial dated 11th January 1939, of bussinessmen and tradesmen of Kolar Gold Fields mining area to the Dewan in the matter of excluding that area from the operation of Acts IX and XIII of 38 and modifying the Acts as suggested by them and requesting to wait on a deputation to explain matters, Mr. Harakchand Bapna and the other signatories are informed that the Government will watch the working of these Acts for some-time before considering whether any change is called for and that accordingly no useful purpose will be served by any deputation at present.

By Order,

No. P4478 & 21.2.39 26

ENDORSEMENT.

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Robertsonpet,
Kolar Gold Fields.

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By Order,

BKR